

THE STATE PUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXIV.

JEFFERSON CITY, COLE COUNTY, MISSOURI, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1895.

NUMBER 41.

MISSOURI NEWS.

Dr. J. O. Burger, of Booneville, is dead.

Hannibal claims to have the finest public library in the state outside of St. Louis.

Theo. P. Sears, of the Moberly Democrat, died from an overdose of morphine.

One of the first settled points in the state, Bonne Terre, has no town organization.

It is given out that Missouri has half a million more acres of corn than any other state.

De Soto is anxious to secure the location of the Southeast Missouri Christian College.

Truman will furnish a lump of coal weighing 2,400 pounds for the "Missouri on Wheels" exhibit.

Miss Mamie Carroll, of Independence, is to take a law course in the Missouri State University.

The meet at Marshall, September 26, will be the first bicycle gathering ever held in Saline county.

Asbury, Jasper county, gives notice that it has been moved one mile north of its former location.

Charles Warren, of Fulton, Ky., was accidentally shot and killed while hunting at Charleston.

Matilda Morehead, colored, supposed to be near 100 years old, died a few days since in Richmond.

Superintendent Robinson of the Nevada Insane asylum permitted 105 of his patients to attend the circus.

Gov. Stone appointed H. O. Ireland inspector of oils for Livingston county for a term of two years from December 28, 1894.

A traveling man, who lives at Chillicothe, says he took more orders for goods last week than in any previous similar period since 1892.

Jefferson City's three brick yards, although running at their fullest capacity, are unable to supply the demand for their product.

C. O. Miller, who moved some time ago from Clinton county to Colorado, was struck and killed by lightning while building a wire fence.

Paris, in Monroe county, with a population of 2,000, does not have a saloon within its corporate limits, the last one having died from want of patronage.

It is said that an eastern syndicate is negotiating for the purchase of a large body of land in Macon county for the purpose of developing coal or some more valuable mineral.

At the G. A. R. reunion at Fair Play an old brass cannon burst and killed a man. The gun was loaned by the state and was known as "Old Snipe," and was captured by the Missouri troops from the Mexicans at Buena Vista.

John Fulbright, a hermit, died two years ago and left his property to Perry county. His relations tried to break the will, but Judge Riley last week decided that the will was good, but the case has been appealed to the supreme court.

Mrs. Hurl, of Kansas City, and John K. Lincoln, of Plattburg, have donated to the city of Liberty, for a public park, twenty-five acres of the northwest corner of what has long been known as the Lincoln place, and lying just outside of the southern city limits.

Col. J. B. Rippey, secretary of the state board of agriculture, sends out this letter:

"The following letter has this day been received from General Roy Stone, special agent of the 'Office of Road Inquiry,' Washington, D. C.:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OFFICE OF ROAD INQUIRY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7, 1895.—Dear Sir:—It is thought desirable to collect for exhibition at Atlanta samples of all road materials of good quality which can be obtained from the various sections of the country. These samples will afterwards be transferred to Washington for permanent exhibition there.

I wish to ask your good offices in obtaining a representation of the best materials from your state. Each sample should be shipped in a nail keg and plainly marked "Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Exposition Grounds, Atlanta, Georgia," and sent by freight. Each shipment should also be marked with the locality and the kind of rock, chert, gravel or other material. The freight will be paid by the department.

It may be desirable to give this notice to the press of your state as early as possible, and I beg you will advise me as to what steps you take in the matter and what further aid can be rendered by this office. Very truly yours,

ROY STONE,

Special agent and engineer.

This is an opportunity to exhibit the road materials of the state free of charge and then have them placed on permanent exhibition at Washington which should not be overlooked or neglected. We hope that every county in the state having rock, gravel or other material of good quality will take prompt action in forwarding sample to Atlanta and that such interest may be taken as will result in a creditable exhibit. In sending material the instructions in General Stone's letter should be carefully noted that the samples may reach the proper department at Atlanta and that the localities in this state may be given credit for the shipment."

GENERAL NEWS.

The cow pea is being cultivated in Illinois as a substitute for wheat and corn, because chinch bugs have no use for it.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Wakefield, the oldest Mason, and probably the oldest minister in the world, died at West Newton, Pa.

Mrs. Tansy, wife of the Missouri congressman, says that European women will not compare with the women of America for beauty.

The wife of the section foreman at Walpole Station, Wyo., saved a Union Pacific passenger train from going through a burning bridge.

Prof. Charles V. Riley, until a year ago entomologist of the department of agriculture, died in Washington, from the result of a fall from his bicycle. While riding his bicycle down a hill, he struck a stone and was thrown with great violence head downward on the pavement.

When picked up he was unconscious and blood was gushing from his ear. His skull was fractured at the base of the brain. Prof. Riley was born in England in 1843, and came to the United States in 1860. In 1868 he became the state entomologist of Missouri and attained great notoriety as a leader in his particular field.

While serving Missouri as its entomologist he commenced, with Benjamin D. Walsh, state entomologist of Illinois, the publication of the *American Entomologist*. He has rendered valuable service to science and agriculture by tracing the history of the Colorado potato beetle, and by the discovery of a thirteen-year brood of the seven-year locust or periodical locust.

His discovery of the phylloxera insect on American grapevines established their identity with the French species. His services in this relation were acknowledged by the French government, which presented him a gold medal in 1873.

"Uncle" George Tillman won a victory over the friends of his brother, Senator Benjamin, and at the same time won the plaudits of the galleries when, in the most eloquent appeal yet heard in the South Carolina constitutional convention, he urged the naming of a new county after the family of ex-Senator M. C. Butler, the predecessor of Senator Ben Tillman, and his most bitter enemy. Uncle George alluded to the fact that the Butler family had furnished two revolutionary governors for South Carolina, six United States senators and a number of soldiers, who died in the revolutionary, Mexican and Confederate wars and none of them had done anything that shed discredit on the name. The county was named "Butler."

The most important ordinance proposed Saturday was that of Delegate Derham, which provides for the imposition of a yearly three-mill tax for common school purposes. All of this tax together with all poll taxes paid by the whites, will go the support of schools for white children, and the like taxes paid by negroes shall support schools for negro children. This means practically no schools for the negroes, as they paid last year only \$70 of the \$500,000 set aside for school purposes, but of the 200,000 children attending the public schools 12,000 were negroes.

Other ordinances proposed are to create a land commissioner, to empower judges to charge juries on matters of fact, abolishing distress for rent, and making all railroads in the state amenable in every way to a railroad commission.

James O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Swiss republic and Missouri's only representative in the rank of first-class diplomat has forwarded from his official residence at Bern his resignation of his office. He is determined not to remain in the diplomatic service, and has cooped his resignation in terms which do not admit of reconsideration. Certain, therefore, of its acceptance, he has already made arrangements and engagements which will doubtless bring him back to Missouri before November.

Minister Broadhead has observed the utmost discretion with respect to his voluntary retirement, and in consequence the president has not been, and is not now, bothered with the solicitations of office seekers and their friends. But for this announcement of the resignation it is probable that the first intimation of it would have been the official announcement of the selection of his successor.

Mr. Broadhead was appointed to his present position, which pays \$5,000 a year, April 4, 1893, and the appointment was received throughout the country, but especially in Missouri, with great satisfaction. He was confirmed by the senate three days later. At the time Ex-Governor Crittenden, of Kansas City, now consul-general to Mexico, was a candidate for one of the diplomatic posts, but the appointment of Mr. Broadhead was accepted as conclusively disposing of the hopes his

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POLITICAL.

Congressman Josiah Patterson, of Tennessee, says that silver sentiment is dying in the south.

Senator R. G. Mills, in a communication to the chairman of the democratic state committee, of Texas, he comes out squarely and vigorously against the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States independently of the other commercial nations of the world.

He contends that in taking this stand he is following the example and teachings of the fathers of the democratic party and of its greatest leaders in recent years.

Replying to an invitation extended to him by Mr. George Peel, secretary of the gold standard association, and a son of Viscount Peel, formerly speaker of the house of commons, to express his views on bimetalism, Mr. Gladstone writes that he has not altered the opinion of which he advised parliament two and a half years ago.

"To add that he regards the bimetallic scheme as a dangerous, however, doomed to nullify and disappear. He is convinced he says, that if London stands firm for the gold standard no power that bimetallic commands or is likely to enlist will be able to overcome it. Mr. Gladstone adds that he regrets that age and its disabilities prevent him from taking an active part in the controversy.

Mr. Hon. A. J. Balfour, English first lord of the treasury, writes as follows:

"With reference to my recent declaration in the house of commons, I do not know why persons interested should be perplexed over my supposed change of attitude on the question of an international bimetallic, for no such change has occurred. 'My answer, which has given rise to so much unnecessary discussion, explicitly stated the opinions which I have long held and which I thought all bimetalists held also. My answer was textually as follows:

"Mr. Balfour then gives his reply to the question put in the house of commons whether or not he would advise the government to invite an international monetary conference, when he said:

"I am and always have been in favor of an international agreement, but I have not the right to pledge my colleagues, and I do not believe that an international agreement would result from any international conference."

Mr. Balfour's letter then continues:

"It is only as regards the statement that I had no grounds for thinking that a conference would result in an international agreement at the present moment, and that the motive force would be more harm than good, that any difference of opinion may possibly be found among bimetalists. In my judgment, however, there is but little prospect of a conference succeeding unless governments were to be to be bankrupted, it came to some understanding on the main points at issue before the conference assemblies. No such understanding, unfortunately, at present exists, and until it does exist, a conference would probably do more harm than good."

The Pennsylvania democrat nominated this ticket:

For state treasurer, ex-congressman Benjamin F. Meyers, of Harrisburg, by acclamation. For judges of the supreme court, Harmon Yerkes, of Bucks county; J. S. Moorehead, of West Moreland; C. H. Noyes, of Warren; P. P. Smith, of Lackawanna; Oliver P. Bechtel, of Schuylkill, and Christopher Magee, of Allegheny.

A speech was made by John J. Moloney, one of the Philadelphia delegates, attacking William Singler, who was the democratic candidate for governor at the last election. Following is the platform:

The democratic party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, hereby renews its allegiance to and declares its faith in the principles of democracy as embodied by Jefferson and illustrated by Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Cleveland. It congratulates the American people upon the first fruits of the democratic administration, which inherited from its republican predecessor a bankrupt treasury and unwise financial legislation, impaired public credit and widespread disaster, and which, under the sagacious, courageous and patriotic leadership of its great president, Grover Cleveland, led the people out of the slough of despondency to the high ground of substantial and increasing prosperity.

The repeal of the Sherman silver-purchasing act and the McKinley tariff law and the substitution of more moderate laws have found their immediate results in the resumption of business and the restoration of the national credit.

As vindicating the principles of tariff reform, to which the democracy is unalterably pledged, we challenge special attention to the fact that such prosperity and the consequent material increase of wages has been most pronounced in the industries whose existence our opponents claimed was dependent on high tariff duties. The gloomy prediction that the iron and steel industries of Pennsylvania would be destroyed by a reduced tariff has been contradicted by their present unexampled prosperity.

We invite the attention of the wage-earners to the fact that the present voluntary increase of wages of those employed in the manufacturing industries, amounting to no less than \$250,000,000, was absolutely unknown under the McKinley tariff act.

We especially reaffirm our support of the platform of the last democratic national convention as calls for the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country; but the dollar unit of coinage of both coins must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value.

The platform ends with an arraignment of the state administration.

PLANTING LILLIES.